CITY AND DISTRICT.

THE MILLIONS OF MONEY IN THE TREASURY VACLTS-WALLS OF STEEL AND IRON-HOW A BURGLAR WOULD FARE IF HE TRIED TO

There has been much said from time to time about robbing the Treasury. This does not refer to any act of professional thieves. As far as esn be learned, there has never been an attempt made to burglarize the Treasury. There has been some sneak thieving, defalcation on the part of dishonest employes, and the like, but it is not known that there has ever been an attempt made to pick the locks or break open the safes to get at the great wealth stored there. The Treasury vaults have been oftener assailed with faire claims than with false keys.

To outside appearances the Treasury is no more of a strong box than is the General Post office the Interior department or the Capitol building, and the attention of the visitor going through the building is not attracted by any extraordinary precautions. They are allowed to roam about the halls. Nobody watches them or asks any questions. In one room they may see a man signing bonds that are stacked up in front of him, representing probably thousands of dollars. In another they may see some one putting his name to little slips of paper, hundreds of which lay about his desk. These may be warrants or drafts for large sums | financial secretary, F. E. Johrs; captain, W. H. of money, but the visitor doesn't know unless | Gibson; first ligutenant, Geo. V. Balch, and seche examines them, and even then ten chances ond lieutenant, W. T. Snyder. At this meeting to one he wouldn't understand them. As a thirty-two former members of the Potomac matter of fact mone of these would be of value | club and thirty-five others were elected, making to anybody getting possession of them by the membership 134. The Columbia club had change or dishonesty. At most they could only furnish a basis for forgery, as they are in an incomplete form or are drawn upon some par- clubs had been comparatively slow work. The ticular place, to be paid to a specified person.

THE MYSTERY OF THE THING. One of the greatest saleguards of the departknow what to steal, where to find it or what to | work to them. do with it if he should happen to get it. To a stranger all the workings of the department are mysterlous, and they lose sight of the strong box in contemplating the business es-tablishment—the clerks at work on correspondence, and a thousand and one other routine matters. At the north end of the building is the only place where there are any indications of the presence of great sums of money. There are located the treasurer's offlee, the cash room, the counting rooms and the great vaults. There is collected nearly two hundred million dollars in silver, gold or paper currency, such as would be good for use at once in the commercial world, besides indefinite thousands of old notes that have been canceled and are on their way to destruction, and in the neighborhood of four hundred million dollars in registered bonds, which are left as security for the national bank circulation, and are of no value except to the banks in whose names they are registered, or to the United States. But a visitor passing to that part of the building is not stopped by any grim visaged guard, but is allowed the same privilege to walk through the corridors as he had where there was nothing more valuable than appointments or decisions. He is even allowed to walk out on a balcony above the eash room and look at the men handling the money that is taken out of the vaults for use stand in the immense iron and steel rooms,

no precautions are taken against robbery. It is the consciousness of perfect safety that | makes them so easy. The vaults are about the strongest and best that the ingenuity of man could contrive, and they are very carefully guarded. They are made of chilled iron and

sicel, and are as near being impenetrable as sales can be made. Their double steel doors are locked with time locks in the night. In the day time these are opened and the entrance todian stands with his key. It might seem very easy to knock this man down, take his key from him, and bag the wealth, but it wouldn't te at all easy. You would have to pass through a great many fron gratings, where a large number of responsible employes are assembled, to get at him. You would go in company with some official, and there would not more than two or three of you go in at a time, while there would be a half dozen good men to deal with you if you didn't act right. If you succeeded in getting away with all these, you wouldn't have time to get out before the whole Treasury watch would be on hand to receive you. If you had "pals" in the corridors ready to join you in a fight with these, and you killed them all off, the District police force would have time to get there before you could do it, and if you were very hard to whip a file of soldiers and a gatthing gun might be brought to bear on you, by

In this way the money and bonds are safe during the day. In the night the vaults are leesed up with time locks that can't be opened again until morning, and all the clerks and of ficials are away, the building being left to a force of watchmen, who patrol the corridors as policemen do the streets of the city. There is constantly some one at each door and the rest walk about the corridors, no one being left, however, in constant guard over the vaults. Their strength is supposed to be enough to resist any assault that might be made upon them long enough to allow plenty of time for the whole force of watchmen, and if need be, such aid as they might call in to reach the scene of the attack and drive away the assailants. Of course the vaults would not be impenetrable if a burglar were given enough time, but a whole night long disturbed work would scarcely suffice for

ORSTACLES IN THE WAY OF TUNNELING. A gang of burglars might get a house across big undertaking. They would have to dig under the foundation of the building, which is four or five feet thick, and nobody knows just how deep under ground, and when they went to come up they would strike their heads against about a foot and a half or two feet of solid coment, as hard as rock. If they got through this, and struck the bottom of the vault, they would come in contact with about nine inches of chilled steel and iron plates, which could not be drilled. They would then either have to strip this, which it would take days to do, or blow it up with dynamite. Could ail this be successfully done, they would find themselves in the immense silver vault, which contains nothing but silver dollars, of which they could not carry away enough to pay the actual expenses of their work. The stock of sliver there would not benefit a burglar. This vault is a large iron room, whose cold walls and silver lining would chill a burglar's blood. It is fifty-four feet eight inches long, thirty feet eight sides this, there are about six vaults in that vicinity, but not to be reached by mining. In one of these is about \$150,000,000 in currency, such as bufglars might pack away in their car-pet bags and carry off. This is about the only vault that is worth their trouble; but they don't know just where it is, and if they did they would find it the most difficult to get into, as they would have to cut through two powerful safes before they reached its walls, which are as hard as the hardest.

A Modest Legal Veteran.

Washington Correspondence Nashville Commercial Nashville, Tenn., a young lawyer whose fine talents and scholarly acquirements brought him to the general attention of the local bar. He was studious in habits and laborious in the practice of his profession. About that time he undertook the preparation of a volume that should embrace a succinct, yet clear, digest of judicial opinions, elucidating the common law and constructions of constitutional provisions, along with statutory provisions predicated thereon. A number of years were spent in the undertaking. It required great labor, care and accuracy. It demanded, also, considerable research. At the expiration of the period the contemplated work was delivered to the public under the title of "Meiggs' Digest." It soon sprung to the front as a standard work. Is became essential to the bar, Lawyers everywhere sought it. It acquired a foremost place in law libraries, but is now out of print. The volumes have a peculiar value, beindustry, the learning and the genius of the author. A few days ago, when visiting the neighborhood of the district court, your correspondent met the author-Return J. Mergs-who has passed his eightieth year, but whose

verse has in it all the letters of the alphabet except the one vowel which is used most of all in our lanrange and which does not appear at all.

A jovial swain should not complain

Of any buxom fair Who mocks his pain and thinks it gain To quiz his awkward air Quixotic boys who look for joys,

Quixotic hazards run; A has annoys with trivial toys, Opposing man for fun.

THE COLUMBIA OARSMEN. Sketch of One of Washington's Famous Boat Clubs.

HOW RACING WAS REVIVED BY THE OBGANI-ZATION OF THE COLUMBIA'S FIVE YEARS AGO-TRUMPHS WON BY THE PLUCKY CREWS OF THE CLUBS, ETC.

The Columbia Boat Club was organized April 10th, 1880, in Room 34, of the Riggs house, although the meeting for the election of permanent officers was not held until a month later. The immediate cause of the formation of the new boating organization was a disaffection in the ranks of the Potomac club, which resulted in thirteen active members of that club withdrawing or being dropped from its membership. A committee of the seceding faction, consisting of W. H. Gibson, Arthur T. Brice and George V. Balch, was appointed to see what encouragement there was for the formation of a new club. Their efforts culminated in the meeting at the Riggs house above referred to. W. H. Gibson presided at this meeting, which was largely attended, and a lively lifterest was manifested by

all present. Measures were taken to build a club house and to place the new organization upon a sure footing.

THE FIRST OFFICERS.

At the second meeting of the club officers were elected as follows: President, Capt. H. W. Howgate; vice president, J. H. Gordon; recording secretary, A. T. Brice; treasurer, E. F. Riggs; few boating enthusiasts who originated them had to gradually infuse their enthusiasm into doubting companions before they would take ment, though, of course, not the one most re- was beset by innumerable obstacles, which had hold with a will, and even then their course lied upon, is the fact that a thief wouldn't to be overcome by experience, for it was new

The Columbia club, on the other hand, sprang into existence fully equipped. Experienced beating men were at the helm, and plucky oarsmen, who knew how to row, were at hand to exert their muscles for the honor of the new ub. All that was needed was a supply of boats to row in and a suitable house in which to store them. These necessaries were forthcomhowever, for the managers knew w to get things into shape rapidly. The new club adopted as its motto semper paratus, and right well has it lived up to its watchword. Its stence seemed to revive the racing spirit on the Potomac,, which for several years had not manifested itself very strongly. The Potomacs had been in the annual habit of sitting on their comfortable balcony and longing to get another chance at the Analostans, who followed the Potomae's example, and only balcony rowing was the result. There was an innerent feeting of hostility between the two clubs, which could only be eradicated by friendly and open rivalry upon the water. The coming of the Columbias seemed to act like magic, and races between the local clubs have taken place annually ever THE FIRST CITIZENS' REGATTA.

In the autumn following the organization of the Columbias, the citizens' regatta was held, and the Columbia club not quite semper paratus during the day. While walking around this in this instance expressed a commendable wilbalcony admiring the marble panelled walls linguess to participate in it. The club had no they are at one time very near a vault that is shell suitable to row in, but through the courtesy loaded down with wealth. They may even of the Analostans were supplied with one, which lean with their backs against it, but they don't was occupied by Brice, Brace Zeigier and Moore. know it. More than this, it is not difficult for The most enthusiastic Columbias did not exthe visitor to get a pass that will admit him | pect their crew to come in more than a good into the very vaults themselves, and he can third in the race which was cowed October 13, 1889, and they were not disappointed. They surrounded by piles of money which, it it fall on him, would grush him to death. Of the visivault and be permitted to hold a package of ley, Morgan, Bailey and Wheeler. This was two or three millions in his hand for a moment. Besides all this, there is a huge vault in | curred between the Analostans and the Pothe south end of the building, known as the tomacs. The course was a mile down the Register's vault, which at times has many mil- river from the Aqueduct bridge and return. The struggle was a hot one between the crews representing the older clubs, even after the foul which took place about the It must not be presumed from the fact that | middle of the last mile, and which was generbolts and bars and guards are not visible that ally conceded to have been the fault of the Anareferee decided that the race should be rowed over, but subsequently awarded it and the prizes to the Columbias, ruling out the other two crews. The Columbias were the lawful owners not earned, they at once offered them to rowed for again. The second race, however, did not take place. The Columbias then set to work to earn prizes, and the many medals which they have won in hard fought contests attest with what success they have met.

THE COMPLETION OF THE BOAT HOUSE. The day following the citizens' regatta the Co- Sharpless cup at Philadelphia July 10th. On lumbias celebrated the completion of their comin Georgetown, by a house warming. The interior of the house was tastefully decorated and illuminated with gas jets and Chinese lanterns. The hospitalities of the club were enjoyed by a music, dancing and refreshments. In the spring of the following year the Columbias rowed their eight oared barge against the ten oared barge of the Analostans in a mile race, winning in 6:30. The Columbia crew con-sisted of Davis, Brace, Nute, Kintner, Henderson, Wallach, Briggs and Olds, with Gibson coxewain. Another race followed with ex-

changed boats, and the Columbias were again the winners. The Columbias were represented at the regatta at Richmond, July 5th, 1881, by a crew consisting of W. E. Williams stroke, Lake 3, W. A. Smith 2, and Zeigler bow. They were in too fast company in this race, however, and came in last; the Potomacs were first, Undines second and L'Hirondelles third.

The national amateur regatta was held here made bold to enter two crews, one consisting of W. A. Smith bow. The latter crew did not start, however. The other crew was in the heat with the Elizabeths of Portsmouth and the won the heat in 8:40%; Crescents second, in 8:45%, and Columbias last, in 8:56%. The final heat, which was contested by the Hillsdales, Minnesotas and Elizabeths, was won by the Hillsdales in 8:064, with Elizabeths last. A gang of burglars might get a house across At the first annual regatta of the Tobacco the way, and tunnel under the street and up City Boat club, of Lynchburg, October 19, 1881, the Columbias were represented by the strongest four-cared crew they had yet put in the boat, consisting of F. R. Nute stroke, C. J. Kintner 3 to meet the Potomacs crack four, but the latter rew failed to put in an appearance, and the Columbias were awarded the prize, the citizens

The failure of these two crews to meet on this medals and the championship on the Potomac on the 31st October, the course being from the Potomae boat house to the Three Sisters and return, a distance of two miles. The crews were: Columbias—Wallach, stroke; Kinfiner, Nute and Brace, bow. Potomaes—McKinney, stroke; Morgan, Bafley and Wheeler, bow. This conest is still regarded by District boating men as e most desperate ever rowed here. The men n both boats were very severely punished, and some could, with difficulty, get out of the boats a succession of spurts. First one was ahead, and then the other, and the race was not won until the line was crossed. The Columbias put on an almost superhuman spurt at the finish, and crossed the line winners in 13 minutes and 20 seconds, the Potomacs being only three seconds

At Fredericksburg, Va., July 4th, 1882, the Columbias were represented by Nute stroke, Kintner 3, Davis 2 and Henderson bow, in a four-oared shell. They met the Analostan four and the Potomac junior four in a mile and a half race, winning in 10:32; Analostan second. 10:52. The Columbias kept their crew in training for the proposed regatta at Lynchburg on Probably forty-five years ago there lived at | the 15th of August. The regatta did not take place, however, owing to the incomplete condition of the river improvements.

> THE FIRST POTOMAC REGATTA. The first Potomac river regatta was held October 4th, 1882, over the national course, a tober 4th, 1882, over the national course, a To show how much money is withdrawn from mile and a half straight away. The Columbias circulation for the benefit of the W. G. L. Co. I won the junior four-oared race easily by ten lengths, in 9:51; Potomacs second, and Analostans third. The Columbia crew was composed of Wallach, stroke: Wade, 3; Woodward, 2, and Thompson, bow. Their senior crew consisting of Nute, Kintner, Davis and Nesmith, were also victorious over the Potomacs. Their time was 9:23, winning The Evening Star cup. In the light weight race the Columbias had but little show with the Potomac flyers and their crew, Composed of Smith, Henderson, Young and Zeigler, were beaten over a minute. the day following the Potomoc river regatta

who has passed his eightieth year, but whose physical vigor and mental vitality illustrates the charm's of "green old age." Mr. Meiggs, for a long period, has held the place of cierk of the court of the District of Columbia. His dame is prominent in legal literature, but his quiet, modest, simple life, bordering toward ninety, indicates the peaceful way in which he has spent the days since he abandoned the bustle of active endeavor in which he won imperishable fame.

A Literary Curiosity.

The peculiarity of the following lines is that each verse has in it all the letters of the alphabet except mith, and the eight of the above four with the addition of Wallach, Wade, Woodward and

Lake.

At the Virginia state regatta, held at Lynchburg, July 4th, 1883, the Columbias were represented by their senior four—Nute, Kintner, Wade and Woodward. Here they met the Elizabeths, of Portsmouth, and the Potomacs, both very fast crews. The Columbias were fairly outrowed by the Potomacs, who won the race by half a dezen lengths. The Columbias race by half a dezen lengths. The Columbias went to pieces in the last half-mile, and could

not respond when called upon for a spurt. THE TWO REGATTAS OF 1883. The District clubs got into a dispute in endeavoring to fix upon a date for the second Poto-Besten's famous lawyer, Sidney Bartlett, is sighty-tix years old and estimated to be worth \$12,000,000, chiefly derived from excellent mass the third of October. As a result there blue railroad speculations.

auspices of the Columbia club August 14th, 1883, known as the Washington regatta, and the other given by the other two clubs, September 26th, known as the Potomac river regatta. Before either of these regattas took place the Columbias sent an eight-oared crew to row in the national regatta at Newark, August 8, 1883, and the Passaic river regatta the day following. The crew consisted of Nute, Wade, Woodward. Douglass, Kondrup, Williams, Mackall, and Young, with Gibson coxswain. In the first day's race they had as competitors the Metropolitans and Unions, of New York, and the Ariels, of Newark. The Columbias were fouled by the Unions early in the mile and a half race, but, nevertheless, finished a good second to the Metropolitans. On the following day the Columbias' only competitors were the Unions, who won by only a few feet in the fastest time on record, 7:49.

The Washington regatta was held August 14th, 1883. The Columbia eight was defeated by the Metropolitans, of New York. This was the only race in this regatta in which the Co-lumbias met a crew from another club. The Columbia crew consisted of Nute, Wade, Wood-ward, Mackall, Kondrup, Young, Brewster and Smith, with Gibson coxswain The Hillsdales won the four-oared race in this regatta, thereby becoming the holders of The Evening Star In the Potomac river regatta, September 26, 1883, the Columbias won the four-oared gig race, in 9:41 1-5, over the Crescents and Penu-

on record, 7:49.

race, in 9:41 1-5, over the Crescents and Pennsylvanias. Their gig crew consisted of Nute, Kintner, Wade and Kondrup. They also defeated the Potomacs by 4 seconds in the eightoared race, in 8:21. Their crew consisted of Nute, Kondrup, Wade, Nesmith, Kintner, Mackall, Young and Smith, with Gibson coxswaln. In the light-weight race they were easily defeated by the Potomacs. The Columbia light-weight crew was composed of Zeigler, Harbin, Brewster and Smith. ANOTHER RACE WITH THE POTOMACS. The Columbias, who did not start in the fouroared shell race at the Potomac river regatta, subsequently issued a challenge to the Potomacs, who had won that race in a handsome manner, to row a four-oared shell race for the championship and the customary medals. It was accepted, and the race took place October 10th, over the up-river course, from a point near the Columbia landing to the Potomac boat-house, a distance of a mile and a half. In the Columbia boat were Nute, Kintner, Kondrup and Wade and in the Potomac Freser drup and Wade, and in the Potomac Fraser, Baker, Ryan and McKinney. The race was hotly contested, but the Columbias won in

9:22 1-5. The next season, 1884, the District clubs smothered their misunderstandings and petty jealousies and united in holding the Potomac river regatta July 31st, both the STAR and Post cups to be placed on the four-oared shell race. Before this regatta took place the Elizabeth river regatta was held at Norfolk, the date being the 4th of July. The Columbia four— Nute, Kintner, Kondrup and Wade-contested he four-eared shell race with the Potomacs and Elizabeths, winning, after a very hard struggle, in 9:25.

On July 10th, 1884, the Columbia eight con-

tested at Philadelphia for the Sharpless cup, and won the race (mile and a half) over the Crescents of Philadelphia, Atlantas of New York, and the University of Pennsylvania club, in 8:614, with the University crew second. The olumbia crew on this occasion was Nute, Kintner, Kondrup, Wade, Young, Mackall, Arnold and Snyder, with Gibson coxswain. The Potomac river regatta was held July 31st, The contestants in the four-oared senior shell race were the Columbias, Petomacs, and Elizabeths, of Portsmouth, Va. The Columbias fouled the Elizabeths, and gradual dropped behind, the Potomacs witning easily in 9:314; Elizabeths second in 10:114. Nute, Kinter, Wade and Kondrup composed the Columbia crew. The same Columbia crew in a gig was beaten by the Pennsylvanias in the gig race, and the Columbia light-weight crew, consisting of Smith, Woodward, Zeigler and Brewster, was beaten by the Potomac light-weight crew. lumbias were victorious over the Analostans and Ariels of Baltimore. The race at the finish between the Columbias and Analostans was very exciting. The Columbia crew consisted

10:414.

The Columbias sent both an eight and a four to the National regatta of 1884, which was held at Watkins, N. Y., August 12 and 13. The four gonadis, of Toronte, Wah-wah-tah-sees, of Ecorse, Mich., and the Watkins, and gained second place, the Argonauts winning in 8:2234. here were no other entries in the eight-oared race, so the Columbias rowed over the course and received the prizes. THE PRESENT SEASON.

The only race rowed so far this season by the Columbias was the eight-oared race for the all, Young, and Snyder, bow, with W. H. Gibson coxswain. The first heat was between the Maltas, of Philedelphia, and the Atlantas, of New York, and was won by the Maltas in 9:064. In the second heat, between the Fair-mounts, of Philadelphia, Narrangansetts, of Providence, and Columbias, the Fairmounts won in 9:26, with Columbias second. This gave the Columbias a place in the final heat, which they contested with the Fairmounts and Maltas. The Fairmounts won in 5:32, the Columbias second in 5:35, and the Maltas last, 8:42.

The Columbias have the distinction of having made the record for time on the Schuyikin course on two occasions—in the race with the Metropolitans, time 8:10, and in last year's race, when the time was 8:064. To the above list races should be added the gig race at Norfolk July 4th, 1884, in which the Elizabeths failed to row, and it was awarded to the Columbias. It will be seen that the Columbia ciub is credited with twenty victories and thirteen deeats in contests in which crews from other crubs were entered. Three of these victories were gained, however, by the failure of competitors to contest—the Lynchburg four-oared shell race of October 10, 1881, the Nortoik gig race of July 4th, 1884, and the national amateur eight-oared race at Watkins, August 13, 1884. One race was awarded them by the disbarring of the other competitors—the citizens' race of 1850. The club has, therefore, won sixteen out of twentynine hard-fought races. When it is considered that in many instances its crews competed with the crack crews of the country, the record the national regatta at Boston, August 12th and 13th, and the boats have already been supped. The four will consist of Nute, Kintner. Wade and Kondrup, and the eight of the four with the addition of Sloan, Mackall, Young and Snyder, and Smith coxswain. The Columbias will enter an eight, a four and a gig crew at the Fortress Monroe regatta, August 19th and 20th, and at the Potomac regatta of 1885 they

program.

The present officers of the Columbia Boat The failure of these two crews to meet on this occasion resulted in a friendly contest for medals and the championship on the Potomac secretary; F. E. Chapin, corresponding secretary; Dorsey Brown, treasurer; A. L. May, assistant treasurer; S. W. Stinemetz, captain; A. D. Kerr, first lieutenant; R. H. Wade, second

lieutenant; Howard Perry, third lieutenant. The Right of the Gas Company to Extort a Loan.

To the Editor of THE EVENING STAR: Washington, D.C., August 6th, 1885. Permit me to add a few suggestions to the most excellent communication in THE STAR of last evening in regard to the doings of that imperious autoerat, "The Washington Gaslight Company."

In regard to the right of W. G. L. Co. to exact a deposit before furnishing gas, I would say that I think the company is authorized by an act of Congress to do so. If so it is needless to inquire how they obtained such privilege. The receipt given me two years ago, when I changed my location, does not vouchsafe any information in that respect-it plainly states that "The W. G. L. Co. has received the sum of ten dol-

This receipt not transferable. (signed.) WN. B. CONE, for the Company." circulation for the benefit of the W. G. L. Co. I will say that my receipt of two years ago is numbered 14,181, and supposing the average amount of each "forced" loan (called a deposit) to average \$8, it will readily be seen that the W. G. L. Co. had at that time \$113,448, on which they were virtually paying no interest, as they only agree to return principal with interest "when a final settlement is had and the receipt surrendered;" in other words, when the party moves or ceases in other words, when the party moves or ceases to use gas. Interest is supposed to double itself, by compounding, in thirteen years at six per cent per annum. To show the advantage gained the day following the Potomoc river regatta
the Columbia juniors crew were victors in a race
over the national course on the Potomac with
the Rappahannocks of Fredericksburg.

TRIUMPIS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.
Being clated with a succession of victories the
Columbias looked about for new conquests, and
determined to send representatives to the

shown in my case, as it has been in hundreds of others. My predecessor went to the gas company's office, surrendered his receipt and got his money. At a late hour, same day, the company sent a man to turn off the gas, without a moment's warning. The employe who came pany sent a man to turn off the gas, without a moment's warning. The employe who came was reasonable enough to allow me until five o'clock to go and make my deposit, which, while an accommodation, caused me great inconvenience. It mattered not to the gas company how much damage I might suffer from light being cut off, "shylock must have his pound of fiesh." I had been using gas nearly thirty years, and had settled every bill presented, but the company would run no risks.

I would suggest that, to test the right of the gas company to extort a loan from all consumers, a pool be formed and sufficient money to pay expenses raised; then one of the number go into court and sue to recover the amount deposited. That would settle the question, and show whether a "corporation" can at will withdraw from circulation such a vast amount of eapital as it now holds for its own benefit.

J. D. O'DONNELL.

Preserving the Unities.
Said a Dallas young lady to a female friend:
"Why do you use two kinds of paper in writing your love letters?"

"When I write to Jim I use red paper, because that means love, and when I write to Tom I use blue paper, for that means faithfulness."—Texas willings. AN IRREPARABLE LOSS.

Mow the Florence Prison Hospital Register was Lost-A Sad Reminiscence of the War. To the Editor of THE EVENING STAR:

A few days ago, while at the archives division of the army department, there was temporarily placed in my hands a collection of rebel priso ecords, fragmentary, mutilated and in many instances badly blotted. They are the records the south-I think of only Cahawba, Millen, Salisbury and Florence.

These fragments, just as captured, have been carefully placed in one volume and finely bound in calf. As I eagerly looked over the Against many names check marks in red ink

lon to examine these documents lately. It is

plain that these records, even mutilated as they are, have been of great service in estab-lishing or disproving claims in the Pension This leads me to make a somewhat detailed statement in regard to the loss of the death register at Florence prison. First let me state that the fragment of a register found as above stated in the archives, is the one made by the rebel authorities outside, and is a register of prisoners received at the prison; while the death register made by the hospital attendants inside the pen records the history of those disharged by death, and is, therefore, the more

It was the writer's misfortune to be an inmate of Florence prison from the period of its first establishment, in September, 1864, to its evacuation, in March, 1865. From being greatly emaciated prisoners transferred from Andersonville, we found ourselves better circumstanced as long as the wood inside the pen lasted and until we became over-crowded with arrivals from the field. Soon, however, the wood was exhausted, the little pen was filled with 11,000 prisoners, the severities of that worst of rebel isons were inaugurated by the cruel keepers, Col. Iverson and his flendish lieutenants, the suffering became terrible and the death-rate appalling. sometime in January I was carried by com-

rades into the hospital, as a few poor sheds in the northwest corner of the pen were called.

Simple remedies, prepared from a scant supply of drugs sent up from Charleston, eked out by decoctions of roots and barks obtained by the woodcutters outside, were administered to their patients, while bunks made of shakes, laid on forked stakes, kept their bodies up out of the cold, drenching winter rains. Soon I was restored so far as to be able to walk about, and l at once became engaged in encouraging the rest and nursing them as best I could, under the intruction of the skillful, kind-hearted, but often tipsy, rebel surgeon. I became, in turn, night nurse, ward-master of the fifth ward, steward of the same, and, finally, was placed in full charge as efficient steward of the hospital. From this time I came in possession of the hospital register, and I personally made the records for the conluding month of the hospital's continuance. The condition of the prisoners throughout the stockade at this time was too horritying to describe; fortunately it is not necessary for the urposes of this article. Suffice it to say that t-bitten, shriveled and dead hands and feet, malignant sand-sores along the back, ulcers in various parts of the body, bowel disorders, scur-vy and other diseases of all sorts were prevalent, while nearly every prisoner was beset by swarms of vermin, numerously bred, as a matter of course, throughout the stockade by those unable to make the exertion necessary to rid themselves of the scourge.

When it was known the federal forces were

near and the prison keepers fled, March 1st, 1865, most of the prisoners, about 5,000 in number at that time, were unable to stand Twenty four-mule wagons had been provided and placed in charge of an overseer to transport Arnold. In the four-oared junior race the Co- the prisoners to the rallroad station at Florence. worked assiduously all day, with rudely-prepared stretchers, bringing the unfortunates out of the stockade and crowding them into the open springless wagon boxes, eleven on a side, in a sitting posture, for the excrutiating ride over light in the morning, and was not concluded until eleven at night, when the two long, heavily-loaded trains of box cars were pulled out and started for Wilmington, N. C. During all this day of removal, fraught with errible suffering, which was heroically endured. I alternated with two or three others in receiving and stowing skeletons into the wagons, administering medicines, scraping off vermin, and often, in response to importunate requests, amigaments at a joint with a knife or scissors. From the first I was greatly concerned for the safety of the hospital register, which early in the day I had hidden in a secure place. When the last wagon was filled I dragged myself back to the hospital, brought forth the book, and cogitated over the best plan to conceal and so be able to bring it away. The book was a common blotter for cotton business, I think, about fourteen inches long, six of seven wide and one

and one-half thick. The paper was a poor arti-cle, coarse, wine-colored and badly ruled. I could not put the book in care of a person in authority whom I could trust. To carry it in sight would only subject it to capture by the inensely bitter secessionists, whom I knew resided in Florence. I could not secrete so large an object in my medicine box, stored with fif-teen bottles of still precious remedies, and slung by a strap to my arm. I had on but one garment that had a pocket in it-my trousers, and this was partly filled with long-kept relics of the place. It was clear that this pocket af-forded the only hiding place at had, so I de-liberately tore out all the written leaves of the register, these being about one-half inch thick. ided the mass into three close folds and thrust the packet carefully into my pocket, pushing it well down behind the other articles, and then hastened out to the last wagons, leaving the loathsome prison feeling glad and I distinctly remember that the thick package

emained in place long after we were on the train. My duties required me to pass often along the trains alternately after each stoppage, stepping from one to the next of the box cars. and passing down the bottles to the inmates with directions for their use. It was remarka-ble that only nine deaths, if I remember rightly, occurred throughout this long and laborious day of transfer, and these resulted from the fact that the poor victims were too deranged in mind to realize that the long-looked-for day of deliverance was at hand. When the ocean air was scented through the thin piney woods, and we slowly passed through Gen. Foster's picket lines, a distant view of significance the stars and stripes.

Wilmington was caught, and above it a very and as if by agreement, a shout of joy rose from the trains that in tone, quality, intensity As the trains came to several angels, as it appeared to our disordered vision, disguised as ladies of the sanitary commission, who had been awaiting us, came forward from their tents under the trees with "God be praised!" on their lips, and baskets of sandwiches and pots of coffee in their

Numerous hospital attendants in bright blue uniforms carefully lifted the rescued prisoners from the car floors and placed them on soft cots arranged in long rows in adjoining build-

We were under the ægis of the old flag and were getting enough to eat again. Who could lieved of all our discomforts. No clothing could be given to us at Wilmington. I never could understand why these prisoners were subjected to the suffering of their old-time rags, flith and vermin until arriving a week later. at Annapolis. Some of us begged to have water heated, so we could take a bath, and it was when preparing for my bath that I suddenly recalled the impression that the precious hospital register was missing. I inquired dili-gently among the prisoners and hospital at-tendants and also searched all through the cars. hospital register was missing. I inquired dili-gently among the prisoners and hospital at-tendants and also searched all through the cars. The document was gone! lost out of my pocket, perhaps on the road, while steming from an expectation of the road, while steming from a constant of the road while steming from the road while steming from a constant of the road perhaps, on the road, while stepping from car to car, or stooping to pass medicines in at the

perhaps, on the road, while stepping from car to car, or stooping to pass medicines in at the doors.

The reader may criticise this narrative and declare that proper care was not given to the records. But I exercised my best judgment at the time, and afterwards, on the way, became too much engrossed in the joy of deliverance to give attention to personal losses. I fully appreciate the value of these records, both to the friends of those who succumbed. No doubt many a poor fellow who died there has been reported as a deserter Others whose names were inscribed on those lost rolls have relatives deprived of needed aid for want of the facts in the case. I have been on the alert for twenty years to learn if the finding of this register was announced, but am now convinced, by the examination mentioned in the first paragraph, that fivey are irrecoverably lost and destroyed. I heard several years ago that a reward of \$1,000 was offered for the Forence prison hospital register. As the last possessor of these sacred records—this roll of honor—I have let impelled to give to the public the foregoing circumstances, as near as I can recollect them, attending sheir irreparable loss.

As soon as sufficiently recuperated to with gtand the latigues of the journey, I removed in October, of 1886, from Michigan to California, where I now reside at 1205 Franklin street, Oakland, Cal., and where I will be pleased to records—or to prison life at Andersonville and factory and the latigues of the journey, I removed in October, of 1886, from Michigan to California, where I now reside at 1205 Franklin street, Oakland, Cal., and where I will be pleased to records—or to prison life at Andersonville and factory. The substances are inclined to the section of the

receive any communications relating to these last records—or to prison life at Andersonville and Florence.

John G. Lemmon,
Three years a private of "E" company, 4th
Michigan cavalry and one month chief steward Florence prison hospital.

July 23d, 1885.

My Faith. I trust in God; whatever ills
Around my pathway fall,
Whatever clouds obscure my sun,
God sends and guides them all. em not wise to frame a creed, Or talk of things divine; knew not where, 'twixt good and III, To draw a boundary line.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY. A Sketch of One of the Prominent Or ganizations of Washington.

HOW IT ORIGINATED AND THE DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE WHO HAVE FORMED ITS MEMBER-SHIP-GARFIELD'S CONNECTION WITH THE SOCIETY-BRILLIANT MEETINGS THAT HAVE

The literary taste of Washington is recognized to be of the highest order. This is but natuof only a few out of the thirteen prison pens of | ral, as many of the best and brightest minds in the whole country are gathered here in the various branches of the government service, in the army and navy, in Congress, and in connection with the many different educational institutions. There is no city in which are congresad registers the names of many comrades gated together so many brilliant men and wo came to view; but only a few from Florence-all men in every department of literature, in art before the letter S being missing from that reg- and science, and in music, as in the national capital, and the influence of their high attainments extends through appear, placed there by officials who had occa- every class of society. It was to be expected, therefore, that these men and women would gather together and form associations in which it stated periods, they could meet and exchange ideas, discuss theories and derive mutual bene fit from the interchange of thought and expres-sion. The number of societies of this character that have been formed here and have had a lon-ger or shorter period of existence is very large, but among them all none has enjoyed a higher reputation, not only for the distinguished standing and ability of its membership, but for the unusual excellence of papers presented at its meetings, the wide range of the subjects dis-cussed, and the extensive research developed in hose discussions, than THE LITERARY SOCIETY,

which is now in the second decade of its interesting and prosperous career. The formation of this society is due to the active efforts of a few ladies and gentlemen of high literary taste and ability, as will be readily perceived from the following list of original members: Gen. Benj. Alvord, Miss Olive Risley Seward, Miss Esmeralda Boyle, Mrs. Jean M. Davenport Lander, Miss Sara Carr Upton, Mrs. Rosa Paige, Col. John G. Nicolay, Miss J. T. S. McBlair, Miss Rebecca Clyde Boyle, Judge C. D. Drake, Mr. Bailey, Signor Antonio Barili, Prof. Samuel Tyler, Mr. James Q. Howard, Colonel Edward H. Cummins, Prof. Chas. W. Hoffman and Mr Hanson A. Risley. The initial meeting was held at the residence of Miss Boyle, the poetess, January 6th, 1873. The most active in the undertaking were Miss Boyle, Prof. Tyler and Prof. Hoffman, and to

their energy is largely attributable the bring-

ing together of so many well-known people in an association for literary and intellectual in-Though the society was then formally brought into existence, it was done in the most informal manner, and it was determined that the bond of union should be as slight as possible. There was no regular constitution, but only a few "provisional rules" evidenced the compact, and these rules, it was understood, could be amended or changed at any time. It was decided that the number of members should be limited to thirty, with no distinction of sex; that meetings should be held on alternate Tuesday evenings, and that the exercises were to consist of the reading of original papers or translations by members, and informal discussions on familiar literary topics in which the expressions of opinion were ora and given without the speaker rising. There were no art exhibits at first, and music was only given when the presence of some skilled per former gave unusual opportunity for its display. The whole business of the society, which, by the way, had not been given a name, was committed to an executive committee of three, con-sisting of Miss E. Boyle, Miss Seward and Miss

bers was designated each evening to preside. THE FIRST REGULAR MEETING for literary purposes was held one week after Justice Drake. During its first season the meetings of the society were held alternately at Miss when the members met at the residence of Mis McBlair. There was no publicity given to the new society or its meetings, and, in fact, its members bound themselves to an effort to keep its existence and transactions out of the public It's second season commenced in October

Upton, and some one of the gentlemen mem

1874, and during this winter Mrs. Dahlgren the widow of Admiral Dahlgren, was elected to membership. With characteristic energy Mrs. Dahigren entered heartly into the promotion of the objects of the society, and the meetings were held alternately at her house and at Miss Boyle's. During this season the subject of a more formal union began to be agitated, and in the latter part of February, 1875, a constitution was drawn up by Col. Nicolay, which, however, was not adopted, although the rule of a tempor-ary chairman was abandoned and Dr. Weiling was chosen president and Col. Nicolay vice THE FIRST REGULAR OFFICERS.

At the first meeting of the next season, in November, 1875, at the residence of Mrs. Dahl gren, the constitution was formally adopted and signed, in pursuance of the provisions of which the following executive committee was selected: Mrs. Dahlgren, Miss Boyle, Mrs. R. Carey Long, Mr. J. Q. Howard and Prof. C. W. Hoffman. This committee chose the following officers of the society; Prof. Theodore Gill, president; Dr. J. M. Toner, vice president; J. Q. Howard, secretary. The membership was increased from thirty to forty, and it was arranged that twenty-five of that numbershould ranged that twenty-five of that number should five musical members, the art exhibits and the music of the two latter classes to be especial features of the exercises. The day of meeting was also changed from Tuesday to Saturday. uninterrupted prosperity. Its membership was always filled with the most desirable literary, artistic and musical people, and applica-tions were not wanting for admission to every meetings were brilliant in character and the guests invited to listen to the literary and musical exercises and to examine the art ex-hibits submitted comprised the most promi-

Had it not been for domestic afflictions at different periods, it is possible that the home of the society would have been fixed at her hosmembers the welcome opportunity of playing the part of host to the society and its friends, Those who have thus entertained their fellow-members are Miss Henry, Miss E. B., Johnston, Gen. James A. Garfield, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Chap-man Coleman, Dr. Gill, Dr. Toner, Gen. Albert Myer, Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of Dr. Lincoln; Lyctics Field Mrs. Morrell Col. Mallery Irish, Chief Justice Drake, Prof. Chas. W. Hoffman, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Lander, Mr. S. H. Kauff-mann, Justice Miller, Dr. Gallaudet, Mrs. Claf-lin, Mr. Kennau, Mr. M. F. Morris, Col. Rockwell, Mr. A.R. Spofford, Mr. Alex. Graham Bell-Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett, Senator Haw, ley, Mrs. Jno. Jay Knox, Justice Matthews and-Mr. E. F. Andrews. From the time of the commencement of regu-

lar elections of officers the secretary's minutes have contained correct accounts of the meetings, and the executive committee has also kept a separate record of its proceedings, showing everything that pertains to the business man agement of the association.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY since 1875 have been as follows: Season of 1876-'7-President, Chief Justice Drake; vice president, Dr. Elliot Coues; secretary, Prot. C. W. Hoffman; executive committee, Mrs. Dahlgren, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Chapman Coleman, Dr. Gill and Dr. Toner. 1877-8-President, Chief

elected and inaugurated to that high office, and that the sad tragedy of his assassination, his long and patient suffering and his lamented death occurred. These incidents had a deep influence on the society. On his first return to the city after his nomination Gen. Garfield was given a reception by the society on June 17, 1880, at the residence of Miss Johnston, which was largely attended by the members. At the time of his death no official action was taken as but few of the fraternity members. At the time of his death no official action was taken, as but few of the fraternity were in the city; but on November 19, 1881, that being the fiftieth anniversary of the birthday of the general, the society held a special meeting in respect to his memory, at the residence of Dr. Gailaudet, the proceedings of which were afterwards published in a neat In addition to the intellectual food provided at the meetings there was also slight refreshments for the physical system, furnished from the first, commencing with the handing around

of tea, coffee and biscuits or cakes, but gradually these developed into more elaborately set suppers, which naturally added to the builtancy and attractiveness of the enterta WHO HAVE BEEN OR ARE MEMBERS.

Olive Risley Seward, Esmeralda Boyle, Sara Carr Upton, Rosa Paige, J. T. S. McBlair, M. Bailey, Antonio Barili, Samuel Tyler, James Quay Howard, Edmund H. Cummins, Rebecca Clyde Boyle, Hanson A. Risley, M. de Chambrun, Elliot Coues, Christopher C. Cox, Anna Hanson Dorsey, James A. Garfield, Wm. Henry Browne, F. V. Hayden, Albert J. Myer, Mary E. Nealey, Sigismund Rudolph Blum, M. E. P. Bouligney, Eliza A. Dupuy, Florence Fendall, Mary A. Henry, J. E. Hilgard, A. D. Smith, E. D. E. N. Southworth, Annie W. Story, Peter Baurgras, David Kindieberger, Walter Paris, J. H. Witt, William A. Potter, Mary Isabella Robeson, Mildred T. Willing, Miss Bryan, Theodor Kaufmann, Caroline Ransom, Max Weyl, John Caulfield, Carl Schurz, Mary Goode, Lillie de Hegemann, Alex. Melville Bell, J. W. Powell, Richard N. Brooke, Stanley Matthews, Senator Ingalls, A. G. Curtin, Miss Kate Foote, Mrs. Belden Noble, Madeline Vinton Dahigren, Chas, Wm. Hoffman, Mary Bucklin Claffin, Annie Bell Irish, James Clarke Welling, Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Alex. Graham Bell, Samuel Hays Kauffmann, Edward Clark, Geo. Kennan, Clare Hanson Mohun, Caroline Elizabeth Knox, Benjamin Alvord, Jean M. Davenport Lander, Eliphalet Frazer Andrews, Jennie T. Gould Lincoln, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Elizabeth W. Long Carr Upton, Rosa Paige, J. T. S. McBlair, M Frazer Andrews, Jennie T. Gould Lincoln, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Elizabeth W. Long, Louise Keller Camp, Garrick Mallery, Isaac E. Clarke, Edmund Clarence Messer, Mary Clemmer, Lida Miller, Anna M. Critten-den Coleman, Eleazer Hutchinson Miller, Herbert Pelham Curtis, Imogene Robinson Mor-rell, Anna Laurens Dawes, Martin Ferdinand Morris, Ella Laurence Dorsey, John George Nicolay, Chas, Daniel Drake, Charles Nordhoff Theodore Frelinghuysen Dwight, Almon Ferdinand Rockwell, Cornelia Adele Fassett, Ainsworth Rand Spofford, Stephen Johnson Field, Rebecca Reuter Springer, Edward Miner Gallaudet, Joseph Meredith Toner, Randall Lee Gibson, Henry Ulke, Theodore Nicholas Gill, Joseph Roswell Hawler oseph Roswell Hawley.

THE POLICEMAN'S LOT.

Some of the Things Which the New Manual Requires of Him-Offensive Partisanship Not to be Tolerated-Qualifications for Appointment and Causes for Dismissal.

The new "Manual of the Metropolitan Police" as been carefully revised by the police and District authorities, and pocket editions of it have been distributed among the members of the force. The policeman who lives up to his over a thousand feet in its headlong downward manual will be a very good policeman. Many alterations have been made in the text of the old manual, some having been made necessary by the change in the form of government of the olice, and others having been introduced as reforms or improvements.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT. The qualifications for appointment on the force are set out as follows: "Any person appointed by the Board of Commissioners to serve on the police force must-1st. Be able to read and write the English language. 2d. Be a citizen of the United States. 3d. Have been a resident of the District for two years next preced-ing his appointment. 4th. Never have been in-dicted and convicted of crime. 5th. Be at least five feet eight inches in height. 6th. Be between 22 and 38 years of age. 7th. Of physical health and vigor. 8th. Of good moral character. 9th. Of unquestioned energy and cour-teous manners. 10th. Must have been honorably discharged from the army or navy.'

CAUSES FOR DISMISSAL. A member of the force may be removed from office, in addition to any penalty to which he may be subject by law, against whom any of the following charges shall be substantiated. 1st. Intoxication or the use of liquor while on duty. 2d. Willful disobedience of orders or inthe organization at the residence of Miss Se-ward, the principal production being a poem or insolent language or behavior. 4th. Receivby Esmeralda Boyle, which was read by Chief | ing money or other valuable consideration contrary to the rules and regulations or the laws. 5th. Willful non-compliance with any rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Commissioners. 6th. Inefficiency by reason of physical disability or otherwise, or neglect of duty. 7th. Willfully maltreating or using unnecessary violence toward a prisoner or other person. 8th. Neglect or refusal to pay a just debt, contracted during time of service; provided said debt, un-less admitted, shall be evindenced by final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. . Conduct unbecoming an officer. In addition to this it is provided that "Any officer or member of the force may be dismissed by the Commissioners whenever in their judgment the public interest shall demand such

There are a great many general rules for the guidance of the force. "Each member," the manual says, "must be quiet, civil and orderly in his conduct and deportment, and in the per formance of his duty he must maintain decorum and attention, full command of temper, patience and discretion. He must at all times refrain from harsh, violent, profane or insolent auguage, yet at the same time act with sufficient energy and firmness to perform his duty.

Another rule is that "no member of the de partment shall, while off duty, smoke in the office or bedrooms of the station-house; nor shall he, in the station-house or elsewhere, while on duty, drink any kind of liquor o smoke, or (except in the immediate performplace in which any kind of intoxicating drink may be sold or furnished. No liquor or any intoxicating drink shall, upon any pretext, be in-troduced into the station-houses except advised

Another rule provides that "no member shall directly, or indirectly, be concerned in making any compromise or arrangement between sus pected criminals and persons alleged to have suffered by their act." Officers are prohibited from communicating information respecting orders they may have received, or about the limits of their posts. The rule on these points concludes as follows: "Seeking notoriety and the frequent mention of particular names (as it is believed to be obtained by the solicitation of the officers themselves) will subject the officer named to investigation by the trial

Another rule is that "no member of the police force shall be a member of any fire or military corps, nor be allowed to go on pleasure or target excursions, except by order of the major. OFFENSIVE PARTIZANSHIP.

"The right of every member of the police department,"says the manual,"to entertain political opinions not disloyal to the government of the United States, and to express the same freely when not engaged upon duty, shall be deemed police force will be permitted to belong to any political club or organization, or be a delegate or representative to or member of any political or partisan convention, whose purpose is the nomination of any candidate or candidates to any political office. He shall take no part in any such convention, nor in the choice of nitted to solicit or be allowed to make any contribution in money or other thing, on any pretext, to any person, committee, or association

for any political purpose whatever."

The manual contains a digest of the laws as to the duties and powers of officers, a list of crimes instructions as to the duties of an officer on his beat, advice as to how to act in emergencies of various kinds, and a large amount of information which the model officer is expected to have

To Float or to Swim?

of mind as if you were in your own parlor. Throw you self promptly on your back. Cease to struggle Simply keep your nose out of the water, and breathe through your nose, and you will float, and presently some one will come and pull you ashore." The above is good advice, Titus Munson Coan in Harper's Weekly to the contrary notwith-

life saved by observing this advice, occurred at Parramore's Beach, Accomac county, Va. This beach is one of an outlying chain of islands running down the coast of the eastern shore of that state, and form the true sea shore out it. running down the coast of the eastern shore of that state, and form the true sea shore on their eastern sides. Between them and the main are shallow broadwaters, as they are called, and marshes that are covered at high water, and both intersected by channels which are the thoroughfares of communication. Three years ago, this summer, some ladies were visiting friends in Drummondtown, which lies nearly opposite Parramore's Island, and a beach party was got up in their honor. Four of the ladies separated from the party to get a surf bath, and for that purpose chose a remote part of the island to be secure from observation. One lady remained in longer than the rest, and in changing her position stepped into a deep place, lost her footing and was carried off. As soon as this was observed the others ran off screaming for help across the island, a difficult locomotion, owing to the presence of sharp grass and yielding sand, a distance perhaps of a quarter mile to a fish tactory, where a number of experienced fishermen and sallors were engaged. The first one of the ladies who reached the station was so exhausted that she fell prone in the sand, and some minutes clapsed before she could make the situation known. When she did, all the men declined to make the search, and said it was extremely dangerous, and moreover there was no use to try it, as the lady was undoubtedly drowned, and they would look for and secure her body on the return of the tide.

While the women were beseeching and wringthat state, and form the true sea shore on their

PICTURESQUE PIKE COUNTY. The Cataract Region of the Belaware-The Mountain Lakes Scooped Out by

PRETTY MOUNTAIN LAKES,

these lakes, flowing north into the Delaware

above Port Jervis, or eastward into the river

below that point, give you "the cataract region"

of the Delaware. Among these streams are the Shohola creek, the Vandermark, the Sawkill,

the Raymondskill, Dingman's, the Bushkill,

&c., and, as in the last five or six miles of their

course their descent is sometimes a thousand

feet or more, you may imagine their numer us falls and their romantic giens, or canyons, as

they call these gorges out west. The Sawkill, which flows by this village, has a descent of

course of five miles. And one of the coolest places in the late hot stege of July in this region

was that deep and shady place in the Sawkill gorge, called "The Devil's Kitchen."

These mountain lakes of Pike county, and

thence through all our northern states into

Canada, are supposed to be the work of the great continental ice sheet of the glacial epoch. A long long time ago, a sheet of ice, five or six

thousand feet thick, came grinding its way

down across this continent from the highlands

of the British American possessions, scraping

off the tops of the hills and mountains, earth

and rocks in its course, grinding and carrying these materials hundreds of miles southward.

Near the Delaware water gap, and thence in a

for cultivation, so that the country is mostly

New York hunters and anglers, and preserved

by them as their exclusive hunting and fishing

catamounts and coons, wild turkeys, pheasants,

quail and ducks, pigeons and woodcock. And their lakes are alive with pickerel, perch, sun-fish, bass and other fishes; and their brooks will

furnish the fisherman a breakfast or supper of

trout without fail any day through their sea

These and its beautiful wild and romantic

scenery are among the attractions of Pike

their prayers have been answered. On Satur

day last, as the writer was observing a proce

sion of gypsy wagons eight or nine in number neat and cosy little houses on wheels, passin

there it continued thickening and sprea

till an hour or so after dark, when, "right about

face, forward march," it took the back track

and came down, the destructive hurricane, upon

Washington. So it was with this one on the

roaring, rattling storm of wind, rain, hail, light

breaking of window glass on the windward side

regular equatorial downpouring all this day, August 3, till midnight. Wind northeast, east and southeast; rain the heaviest at night from the southeast, doubtless from the heavy mass

of clouds brought in from the gulf stream, a

downpouring of five or six inches for the storm.

A MIDSUMMER DELUGE.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 4.-All the

streams of the Delaware cataract region are

rushing, roaring mountain torrents. One-half

the citizens and nearly all the summer visitors

in Milford went up the Sawkill to its gorge and

the last two miles of the Sawkill. The Delawar

Lincoln and Grant.

"YOU WAS RIGHT AND I WAS WRONG."

a private letter of acknowledgment and thanks

for the "inestimable service" he had rendered

the country, and with characteristic frankness

acknowledged that Gen. Grant acted upon his own plans, and not at the dictation of any per-son. The letter is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION

When it was officially known that Vicksburg nad surrendered to the victorious legions of Gen. Grant President Lincoln wrote the general

village.

mountains are full of lakes.

brooks and

and the City of Washington-The Formalities Observed and the Partici-Great Glaciers-A Region in Which Hunters and Fishermen Delight. pants. Correspondence of the THE EVENING STAR: "UNITED COLUMBIA." MILFORD, PIKE Co., PA., August 3. From the Massachusetts Spy, May 12, 1791. Pike county, in the northeastern corner of ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 21, [1791.] Pennsylvania, in a sharp angle of the Delaware river, has this stream for its boundary on the north and the east. Port Jervis, N. Y., on the in this town to superintend the fixing of the north side of the river, at the point of said corner stone of the federal district. By angle or sharp turn, lies in a hollow of the neglect or accident the inhabitants were not mountains, and there in the river is a stone, the apprised of their coming, and therefore had not

On Friday, the 15th inst., 1791, the Hon Daniel Carroll and Dr. David Stewart arrived boundary stone, on which, standing on "all the opportunity of exercising fully that plan of fours," head to the north, your two hands will operation which their interest in the business, be in the state of New York, your right foot in and their respect for the commissioners, had New Jersey, and your left in Pennsylvania. previously suggested. Hence, the Tri-States Union, the popular news-The mayor and the commonality, together paper, so-called, published at Port Jervis. Seven | with the members of the different lodges of the

A GLANCE AT THE PAST.

Establishing the District of Columb

miles from it, down the river, on a small plain | town, at three o'clock waited on the commisof a mile square, in a semi-circle of mountains, sloners at Mr. Wise's, where they had arrived, stands this pretty little village of Milford. From its eastern front you look down from a steep hank men the river a hundred feet below, and movable monument of the wisdom and una-nimity of North America," the company pro-ceeded to Jones' point in the following order: across it, over the broad river bottom lands, to the Shawangunk mountain chain of northern New Jersey, and up the valley to the mountains around Port Jervis. And here, at Milford, we are in the heart of "the cataract region of the Delaware," upon which a word or two. 1st, The town sergeant. 2d, The Hon, Dan'l Carroll and the mayor, 3d, Mr. Ellicott and the recorder. 4th. Such of the aldermen and common council as were not Free Masons. 5th. The Pike county is mainly a part of an extensive strangers. 6th. The master of lodge No. 22, mountain plateau. Going west from Milford, after an up-hill journey of five or six miles, you reach the summit level of this mounwith Dr. David Stewart at his right and the Rev. James Muir at his left, followed by the rest of the fraternity in their usual form of process tain system. A vast level country spreads besion; and lastly the citizens, two by two. When Mr. Ellicott had ascertained the precise fore you, of woods and jungle, of sparkling point from which the first line of the District was to proceed, the master of the lodge and Dr. 2,000 feet above the sea. There are twenty or Stewart, assisted by others of the placed the stone; after which, a deposit of corn, more of these mountain lakes in Pike county. wine and oil was made upon it, and the followlarge as the area of the Potomac between Georgetown and Alexandria to ponds of half a mile or less in dispersion. The ponds of half a mile or less in dispersion was made upon it, and the following observations were delivered by the Rev. or less in diameter. The streams from

"Of America it may be said as it was of Judea of old, that it is a good land, and large; a land of brooks and water, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil, olive and boney; a land wherein we eat bread without scarceness, and have lack of nothing; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass; a land which the Lord thy God careth for; the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year, even unto the end of the year! May Americans be grateful and virtuous; they shall secure the in-dulgence of Providence! May they be unanimous and just, and they shall rise to greatness! May true patriotism actuate every heart. May it be the devout and universal wish, 'Peace be within thy walls, O America! and prosperity within thy palaces!' Amiable it is for brethrer to dwell in unity. It is more fragrant than the perfumes on Aaron's garments! It is more refreshing than the dews on Hermon's hill! "May this stone long commemorate the good ness of God in these uncommon events which have given America a name among the nations. Under this stone may jealousy and selfishness be forever buried! From this stone

winding northwesterly line through Pennsylva-nia, we have what is called the terminal even the savage of the wilderness to take shel ter under its roof!" moraine of this continental glazier. Along this The company partook of some liquid refreshline the moving wall of ice, with its contents of ment and retired to the place from which they rocks and earth was stopped by the sun, and came, where a number of toasts were drank, he ice melted. And this line can be tollowed and the following, which was delivered by the by the great hills of drift, dropped from the ice master of the lodge, was received with every wall as it disappeared. And from this line we have this mixed glacial dripp scattered over all the country northward, the tops of the mountoken of approbation:

may a superstructure arise whose glory, whose

magnificence, whose stability, unequaled hitherto, shall astonish the world, and invite

"Brethren and gentlemen:
"May 'jealousy, that green-eyed monster,'
be buried deep under the work which we have tains generally excepted. It is supposed that the numerous mountain lakes north of that this day completed, never to rise again within terminal moraine are the work of that glazier, the federal district." It may be safely pronounced that this or a ire confirmed by the fact that south of this terindividual present on the occasion. minal moraine there is not a lake in the Appa-

to Georgia, while north of that moraine these GEORGETOWN, June 29, [1791.] To this great continental ice sheet, then, Pike county is indebted for its numerous mountain

lakes, teeming with fish, its great tracts of upthis town, when he was met by the Honorable Thomas Johnson, Daniel Carroll, esqs., and mountain plateau of woods and jungles, and game-the delight of the hunter; and of lakes Doctor Stewart, commissioners appointed to and brooks that are favorite haunts of the fish-Yesterday, the President, attended by the commissioners, and a great cavalcade of gentle of torty thousand acres of lakes, brooks and men, viewed and selected the situations for the woods, purchased by an association chiefly of

And, this day, the proprietors of the federal grounds, collected for that purpose, signed deeds of conveyance, in trust, to the mayor and re-corder of this town, for their respective posses-sions within the line of the federal city; after which the President was pleased to point out the following situations for the public build-ings, viz: the houses belonging to the legislative department, on a rising ground known by the name of Jenkins' hill, on the east side of Goose creek, the property of Daniel Carroll, jr., esq. the house for the executive department on a rising ground in that part of the federal city called Hamburgh, near Burns' gate, about two miles distant from the first mentioned build-

county to the summer pleasure seeker, which draw to this little village of Milford four or five times more than its resident population through ings-and the other public edifices, exchange offices, &c., to be distributed between the two he summer and autumn; and its fixed populaabove mentioned situations.
July 2d—On Monday last, being the appoint For six weeks, until Saturday last, all this country of the upper Delaware had been suffer-ing from a drought, relieved only by light showers few and far between. And the sincerday, the President of the United States arrived in this town, and on Wednesday put the finishing hand to the location of the federal city, est of the prayers of the farmer was, "Rain, rain, merciful Providence. Give us rain." And Misunderstandings had prevailed after his de parture in March last, on his southern tour, re-specting the extent of the lines, and lears were intertained that he might be thwarted in some part of his designs and not be able to obtain a cession of country equal to the great national through the village, his attention was drawn to a great cumulous cloud rising behind the mountains in the west. It had an angry look, and an hour later it had assumed the imposing object in view; but the moment he appeared all difficulties vanished—the proprietors of the lands between this place and the Eastern branch resigning all narrow considerations, cheerfully entered into the necessary business of making the proper conveyances, which being completed to the utmost wishes of the President, he then submitted to the inspections ront of a heavy thunder gust. Will we get it? No. This strong south wind will drive it up to Port Jervis. And to Port Jervis, along the Western mountains, it was driven; but then its extraordinary wheel about and what followed ashington on the night (was it not the 30th | for several weeks occupied the time and talent of Col. L'Enfant, assisted by the Baron de Graf of June, 1881?) two days before that fatal crossing to Garfield of the 6th street railway depot? and which, with some small alterations he had determined to adopt. By this plan and the In the forenoon of that day, June 30, the writer, with a bright and handsome young fel-President's explanation, it appears that the buildings for the legislature are to be placed on Jenkins' Hill on the land of Daniel low fisherman, named Nympo Jones, went down to the wharves of Alexandria, there to try our luck. Several hours slipped away as they only slip away to the fisherman, and we had caught a passable string of perch, sunfish, catfish and smelts, when, by a thunder storm coming up the river, about 3 p.m., we were driven to the steambest and can be because here. Carroll, esq., of Duddington, and about two miles from Rock creek and about one and a quarter from the Eastern branch, and the houses of the President and for the great Departments of State are to be situated on the rising ground adjoining Hamburgh, within one to the steamboat and came home. That storm moved north into Montgomery county, and mile of Georgetown, and about one and a quaf-

ervis. It passed northward over that town ject, would any way warrant. and into the mountains, then wheeled about and came back upon and down the river, a From the Massachusetts Spy, July 21, 1791. ning and thunder, doing little damage beyond the blowing down of some old trees and the

upper Delaware last Saturday, rolling to Port | the public interest, which was the primary ob

ment which offered the most general approba

tion, satisfying each interested individual, that

his particular interest was as much consulted

as a due attention to public conveniences and

GEORGETOWN, June 30, [1791.] The President of the United States, having approved the sites of the public buildings, to be erected in pursuance of the act of Congress for the establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States the commissioners appointed in virtue of that act, will meet in Georgetown on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to sell at vendue, a number of lots in the best situations in the federal city. A deposit of 8 per cent will be required, the residue to be secured on bonds, with security, payable in three equiversity payments. The farther terms will

THOMAS JOHNSON,) DAVID STEWART. falls in the mountain, and the roaring, rolling torrent down the falls, the clouds of spray and the rainbows were a sight to see. And there are half a dozen falls from 90 feet to 20 or less in DANIEL CARROLL, The printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above in their

river here, yellow as gold, is booming, and, judging from the logs, trees and other drift floating down, the smooth stream is rushing A Rose by any other name than Cleveland Boston Transcript. "Were you a bull or a bear?" asked an acquaintance of a speculator. "Neither," he replied; "I was an ass."—Auburnian. houses of Milford there are now over five hundred guests, chiefly from New York, though we hear there are, besides the writer and his party, several other old-time Washingtonians in the village.

G. B. W.

Will you tell me why colone Is spelled in a style so infolone!

If Journal is not spelled Jolone!

Then why spell kernel, colonel?

"Suppose," says an exchange, "all the world went to bed every evening at sunset." Oh, well; the world's gas bill would be just as big at the end of the quarter.—Norristown Herald. "Little girl, do you know whose house this is?" asked a solemn-looking man of a bright child seated on the church steps. "Yes, sir; it's God's, but He ain't in," she added, as the old gentleman was about to walk up the steps, "and His agent's gone to Europe."—Christian

Said the landlady, pensively eyeing the healthy boarder, "These new potatoes cost just twice as much as the other kind." "That's all right," responded the healthy boarder; "they are twice as good, and we eat twice as many of them."—Detroit Free Press.

"That is a buckshot dose," said a druggist yesterday, as he finished a prescription. "What is a buckshot dose?" "When a doctor don't know exactly what to give a patient he orders a half dozen things put in his prescription, hoping that one of them may hit the right spot. We call it a buckshot prescription because a man loads his gun to the muzzle on the same principle."—Atlanta Constitution.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1863.

My Dear General: I do not remember that you and
I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful
acknowledgment of the almost inestimable service
you have done the country. I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg I thought you should do what you finally didmarch the troops across the neck, run the batteries
with the transports, and thus go below; and I never
had any faith, except a general hope that you knew
better than I, that the Yazoo Pass expedition and the
like could succeed. When you got below and took
Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and vicinity, I thought you
should go down the river and join Gen. Banks, and
when you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I
feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make the personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was
wrong. Yours, very truly,
Major Gen. Grant. "The only thing to mar the pleasure of the occasion," wrote an Arizona editor of a funeral; "was a little difficulty between the clergyman and one of the mourners concerning the owner ship of a flask found in the carriage they had

A National Grant Monument at the From the Baltimore American. A national monument at Washington to

PROPERTY IN STREETS OR HIGHWAYS.—The New York court of appeals in 1863 gave a decision adverse to the right of railroad companies to take streets or highways for laying tracks without compensation to owners of adjacent property. The court said it is an established inference of the common law that the proprietors of land adjoining a public highway are owners of the fee of said highway, and that the rights of the public therein and thereto are no higher or other than those of a mere easement, and that the proprietors on each side of a highthe nation must pay, and the sooner the betproperty. The court said it is an established inference of the common law that the propriet tors of land adjoining a public highway are covners of the fee of said highway, and that the rights of the public therein and thereto are no higher or other than those of a mere easement, and that the proprietors on each side of a highway presumptively own the soil in fee to the center. Some persons have doubted whether this doetrine applies to the streets of cities, but this doubt is now femoved by the decision of this court, in Bissell vs. the New York Central Radiroad, (28 N. Y. 81.) wherein it is held that there is no distinction in this respect between the streets of a city and highways in the country.